

TO: **Mail Stop 8**  
**Director of the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office**  
**P.O. Box 1450**  
**Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**

**REPORT ON THE**  
**FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN**  
**ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR**  
**TRADEMARK**

In Compliance with 35 § 290 and/or 15 U.S.C. § 1116 you are hereby advised that a court action has been filed in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California \_\_\_\_\_ on the following  Patents or  Trademarks:

DOCKET NO.	DATE FILED	U.S. DISTRICT COURT
CV 11-04407 PSG	9/2/2011	280 South First Street, Rm 2112, San Jose, CA 95113
PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	
XILINX, INC.	INTELLECTUAL VENTRUES, LLC., ET AL.	
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1 5,524,351		SEE ATTACHED COMPLAINT
2 5,751,734		
3 5,857,165		
4 6,321,331		
5 6,747,350		

In the above—entitled case, the following patent(s) have been included:

DATE INCLUDED	INCLUDED BY	<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Answer	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross Bill	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pleading
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK			
1 6,763,497					
2 7,100,061					
3					
4					
5					

In the above—entitled case, the following decision has been rendered or judgement issued:

DECISION/JUDGEMENT
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CLERK	(BY) DEPUTY CLERK	DATE
Richard W. Wiking	Betty Walton	September 6, 2011

Copy 1—Upon initiation of action, mail this copy to Commissioner Copy 3—Upon termination of action, mail this copy to Commissioner  
 Copy 2—Upon filing document adding patent(s), mail this copy to Commissioner Copy 4—Case file copy

1 to enforce the '736 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do  
2 not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '736 patent.

3 45. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV  
4 Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between  
5 the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the  
6 '736 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
7 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

8 46. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing  
9 to enforce the '736 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.  
10 Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from  
11 initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
12 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '736 patent.

13 **THIRD COUNT**

14 **(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '165 Patent)**

15 **(Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)**

16 47. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 46 are incorporated by reference  
17 as if fully set herein.

18 48. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives,  
19 have accused Xilinx of infringing the '165 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license  
20 to the '165 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts  
21 to enforce the '165 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do  
22 not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '165 patent.

23 49. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV  
24 Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between  
25 the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the  
26 '165 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
27 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

28 50. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing

1 to enforce the '165 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.  
2 Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from  
3 initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
4 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '165 patent.

5 **FOURTH COUNT**

6 **(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '331 Patent)**

7 **(Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)**

8 51. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 50 are incorporated by reference  
9 as if fully set herein.

10 52. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives,  
11 have accused Xilinx of infringing the '331 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license  
12 to the '331 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts  
13 to enforce the '331 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do  
14 not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '331 patent.

15 53. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV  
16 Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between  
17 the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the  
18 '331 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
19 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

20 54. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing  
21 to enforce the '331 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.  
22 Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from  
23 initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
24 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '331 patent.

25 **FIFTH COUNT**

26 **(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '350 Patent)**

27 **(Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)**

28 55. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 54 are incorporated by reference

1 as if fully set herein.

2 56. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives,  
3 have accused Xilinx of infringing the '350 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license  
4 to the '350 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts  
5 to enforce the '350 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do  
6 not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '350 patent.

7 57. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV  
8 Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between  
9 the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the  
10 '350 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
11 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

12 58. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing  
13 to enforce the '350 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.  
14 Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from  
15 initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
16 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '350 patent.

17 **SIXTH COUNT**

18 **(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '497 Patent)**

19 **(Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)**

20 59. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 58 are incorporated by reference  
21 as if fully set herein.

22 60. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives,  
23 have accused Xilinx of infringing the '497 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license  
24 to the '497 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts  
25 to enforce the '497 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do  
26 not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '497 patent.

27 61. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV  
28 Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between

1 the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the  
2 '497 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
3 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

4 62. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing  
5 to enforce the '497 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.  
6 Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from  
7 initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
8 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '497 patent.

## **SEVENTH COUNT**

### **(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '061 Patent)**

#### **(Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)**

12 63. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 62 are incorporated by reference  
13 as if fully set herein.

14 64. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives,  
15 have accused Xilinx of infringing the '061 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license  
16 to the '061 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts  
17 to enforce the '061 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do  
18 not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '061 patent.

19 65. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV  
20 Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between  
21 the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the  
22 '061 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
23 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

24 66. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing  
25 to enforce the '061 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.  
26 Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from  
27 initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
28 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '061 patent.

## **EIGHTH COUNT**

**(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '251 Patent)**

**(Against Defendant Detelle)**

67. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 66 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

68. Detelle is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '251 patent. Upon information and belief, Detelle is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and under the '251 patent.

69. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the agent for Detelle, have accused Xilinx of infringing at least Claim 1 of the '251 patent through its manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of certain integrated circuits allegedly containing an ARM Processor, and have asserted that Xilinx must take a license to the '251 patent to lawfully continue the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of such integrated circuits.

70. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of these integrated circuits without a license to the '251 patent.

71. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of the '251 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

72. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid and enforceable claim of the '251 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents because none of its integrated circuits, including those Xilinx integrated circuits allegedly containing an ARM Processor, practice Claim 1 or any valid claim of the '251 patent.

73. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '251 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

## **NINTH COUNT**

**(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '251 Patent)**

(Against Defendant Detelle)

74. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 73 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

75. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '251 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

76. Upon information and belief, the '251 patent is invalid because of its failure to comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including, without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

77. At a minimum, at least Claims 1-11 of the '251 patent are invalid as anticipated and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent examiner during the prosecution of the '251 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent No. 4,774,688, and the Signetics, 68000 16-/32-Bit Microprocessor publication. Had the patent examiner known or been made aware of these prior art references, the claims would not have been allowed and the '251 patent would not have issued.

78. The USPTO has already determined that these references raise a substantial new question of patentability of the '251 patent and has issued an Office Action rejecting all claims of the patent.

79. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '251 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

## **TENTH COUNT**

**(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '736 Patent)**

**(Against Defendant Roldan)**

80. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 79 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

81. Roldan is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '736 patent. Upon information and belief, Roldan is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and under the '736 patent.

82. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the agent for Roldan, have accused Xilinx of infringing at least Claim 1 of the '736 patent through its manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of certain integrated circuits, including Xilinx's Spartan-6 FPGAs, and have asserted that Xilinx must take a license to the '736 patent to lawfully continue the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of such integrated circuits.

83. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of these integrated circuits without a license to the '736 patent.

84. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of the '736 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

85. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid and enforceable claim of the '736 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents because none of its integrated circuits, Xilinx's Spartan-6 FPGAs, practice Claim 1 or any valid claim of the '736 patent.

86. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '736 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

## **ELEVENTH COUNT**

**(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '736 Patent)**

**(Against Defendant Roldan)**

87. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 86 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

88. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '736

1 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants  
2 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

3 89. Upon information and belief, the '736 patent is invalid because of its failure to  
4 comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including,  
5 without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

6 90. At a minimum, at least Claims 1-8 of the '736 patent are invalid as anticipated  
7 and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent examiner during  
8 the prosecution of the '736 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent Nos. 4,947,357 and  
9 5,748,497; the European Patent Application 0578386A2, 1/12/1994, L. Whetsel, Int. Cl. G06F  
10 13/40; and the publication J. Hirst et al., "Infinite Versions Of Some Problems From Finite  
11 Complexity Theory," Cornell University Library, March 10, 1995. Had the patent examiner  
12 known or been made aware of these prior art references, the claims would not have been allowed  
13 and the '736 patent would not have issued.

14 91. The USPTO has already determined that these references raise substantial new  
15 questions of patentability of the '736 patent.

16 92. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '736 patent is necessary and appropriate in  
17 order to resolve this controversy.

18 **TWELFTH COUNT**

19 **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '165 Patent)**

20 **(Against Defendant Latrosse)**

21 93. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 92 are incorporated by reference  
22 as if fully set herein.

23 94. Latrosse is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '165 patent. Upon  
24 information and belief, Latrosse is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and  
25 under the '165 patent.

26 95. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the  
27 agent for Latrosse, have accused Xilinx of infringing at least Claim 1 of the '165 patent through  
28 its manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of certain integrated circuits, including the Xilinx

1 Virtex-5 ML50x evaluation platforms, and have asserted that Xilinx must take a license to the  
2 '165 patent to lawfully continue the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of such evaluation  
3 platforms.

4 96. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the  
5 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of these evaluation platforms without a license to the  
6 '165 patent.

7        97. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
8 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of  
9 the '165 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
10 Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

11       98. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid  
12 and enforceable claim of the '165 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents  
13 because none of its evaluation platforms, including the Xilinx Virtex-5 ML50x evaluation  
14 platforms, practice Claim 1 or any valid claim of the '165 patent.

15        99. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '165 patent is necessary and  
16        appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

## THIRTEENTH COUNT

(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '165 Patent)

(Against Defendant Latrosse)

20           100. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 99 are incorporated by reference  
21           as if fully set herein.

22 101. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
23 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '165  
24 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants  
25 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

102. Upon information and belief, the '165 patent is invalid because of its failure to  
comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including,  
without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

1       103. At a minimum, at least Claims 1-11 of the '165 patent are invalid as anticipated  
2 and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent examiner during  
3 the prosecution of the '165 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent Nos. 5,859,878;  
4 5,559,450; 5,815,415; and 5,784,648. Had the patent examiner known or been made aware of  
5 these prior art references, the claims would not have been allowed and the '165 patent would not  
6 have issued.

7       104. The USPTO has already determined that these references raise a substantial new  
8 question of patentability of the '165 patent.

9       105. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '165 patent is necessary and appropriate in  
10 order to resolve this controversy.

#### FOURTEENTH COUNT

##### **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '331 Patent)**

##### **(Against Defendant TRTF)**

14       106. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 105 are incorporated by reference  
15 as if fully set herein.

16       107. TRTF is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '331 patent. Upon  
17 information and belief, TRTF is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and  
18 under the '331 patent.

19       108. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the  
20 agent for TRTF, have accused Xilinx of infringing at least Claim 21 of the '331 patent through its  
21 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of certain integrated circuits allegedly containing an  
22 ARM Cortex processor, and have asserted that Xilinx must take a license to the '331 patent to  
23 lawfully continue the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of such integrated circuits.

24       109. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the  
25 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of these integrated circuits without a license to the '331  
26 patent.

27       110. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
28 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of

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XILINX, INC.

E-filing

ADR

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

C V 11 Case No. 04407

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
JUDGMENT OF LACK OF  
STANDING, PATENT NON-  
INFRINGEMENT AND INVALIDITY,  
AND VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS  
CODE § 17200**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

XILINX INC.

Plaintiff,  
v.

INTELLECTUAL VENTURES, LLC,  
INTELLECTUAL VENTURES  
MANAGEMENT, LLC,  
DETTELLE RELAY KG, LLC,  
ROLDAN BLOCK NY, LLC,  
LATROSSE TECHNOLOGIES, LLC,  
TR TECHNOLOGIES FOUNDATION LLC,  
TAICHI HOLDINGS, LLC,  
NOREGIN ASSETS N.V., LLC,  
INTELLECTUAL VENTURE FUNDING  
LLC

### Defendants.

Xilinx, Inc. ("Xilinx" or "Plaintiff"), by and through its undersigned counsel, complains against Intellectual Ventures, LLC, Intellectual Ventures Management, LLC, Detelle Relay KG, LLC, Roldan Block NY, LLC, Latrosse Technologies, LLC, TR Technologies Foundation LLC, Taichi Holdings, LLC, Noregin Assets N.V., LLC, Intellectual Venture Funding LLC, as follows:

1 the '331 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
2 Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

3 111. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid  
4 and enforceable claim of the '331 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents  
5 because none of its integrated circuits allegedly containing an ARM Cortex processor practice  
6 Claim 21 or any valid claim of the '331 patent.

7 112. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '331 patent is necessary and  
8 appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

9 **FIFTEENTH COUNT**

10 **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '331 Patent)**

11 **(Against Defendant TRTF)**

12 113. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 112 are incorporated by reference  
13 as if fully set herein.

14 114. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
15 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '331  
16 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants  
17 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

18 115. Upon information and belief, the '331 patent is invalid because of its failure to  
19 comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including,  
20 without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

21 116. At a minimum, at least Claims 1-5, 11-15, and 19-22 of the '331 patent are invalid  
22 as anticipated and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent  
23 examiner during the prosecution of the '331 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent Nos.  
24 5,996,092 and 5,361,348, and the IBM PowerPC 403GA User's Manual, Second Edition,  
25 published March 1995. Had the patent examiner known or been made aware of these prior art  
26 references, the claims would not have been allowed and the '331 patent would not have issued.

27 117. The USPTO has already determined that these references raise a substantial new  
28 question of patentability of the '331 patent, and has issued an Office Action rejecting Claims 1-5,

1 11-15, and 19-22 of the '331 patent.

2 118. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '331 patent is necessary and appropriate in  
3 order to resolve this controversy.

4 **SIXTEENTH COUNT**

5 **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '350 Patent)**

6 **(Against Defendant Taichi)**

7 119. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 118 are incorporated by reference  
8 as if fully set herein.

9 120. Taichi is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '350 patent. Upon  
10 information and belief, Taichi is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and  
11 under the '350 patent.

12 121. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the  
13 agent for Taichi, have accused Xilinx of infringing at least Claim 1 of the '350 patent through its  
14 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of certain integrated circuits, including Xilinx FPGA  
15 products assembled in a flip-chip BGA package, and have asserted that Xilinx must take a license  
16 to the '350 patent to lawfully continue the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of such  
17 integrated circuits.

18 122. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the  
19 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of these integrated circuits without a license to the '350  
20 patent.

21 123. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
22 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of  
23 the '350 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
24 Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

25 124. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid  
26 and enforceable claim of the '350 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents  
27 because none of its integrated circuits, including Xilinx FPGA products assembled in a flip-chip  
28 BGA package, practice Claim 1 or any valid claim of the '350 patent.

125. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '350 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

## SEVENTEENTH COUNT

**(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '350 Patent)**

**(Against Defendant Taichi)**

126. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 125 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

127. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '350 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

128. Upon information and belief, the '350 patent is invalid because of its failure to comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including, without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

129. At a minimum, at least Claims 1-10 of the '350 patent are invalid as anticipated and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent examiner during the prosecution of the '350 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent Nos. 7,126,218 ("the '218 patent"). Had the patent examiner known or been made aware of these prior art references, the claims would not have been allowed and the '350 patent would not have issued.

130. The USPTO has already determined that the '218 patent reference raises a substantial new question of patentability of the '350 patent and has issued an Office Action rejecting all claims of the patent.

131. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '350 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

## EIGHTEENTH COUNT

**(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '497 Patent)**

**(Against Defendant Noregin)**

132. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 131 are incorporated by reference

1 as if fully set herein.

2 133. Noregin is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '497 patent. Upon  
3 information and belief, Noregin is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and  
4 under the '497 patent.

5 134. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the  
6 agent for Noregin, have accused Xilinx of infringing at least Claim 76 of the '497 patent through  
7 its manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of the Xilinx FPGA Editor that allegedly practices  
8 methods for applying detail-in-context viewing to online and electronic presentations of viewable  
9 media, and have asserted that Xilinx must take a license to the '497 patent to lawfully continue  
10 the manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of the Xilinx FPGA Editor.

11 135. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the  
12 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of the Xilinx FPGA Editor without a license to the  
13 '497 patent.

14 136. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
15 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of  
16 the '497 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
17 Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

18 137. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid  
19 and enforceable claim of the '497 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents  
20 because the Xilinx FPGA Editor does not practice Claim 76 or any valid claim of the '497 patent.

21 138. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '497 patent is necessary and  
22 appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

23 **NINETEENTH COUNT**

24 **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '497 Patent)**

25 **(Against Defendant Noregin)**

26 139. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 138 are incorporated by reference  
27 as if fully set herein.

28 140. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created

1 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '497  
2 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants  
3 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

4 141. Upon information and belief, the '497 patent is invalid because of its failure to  
5 comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including,  
6 without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

7 142. At a minimum, at least Claims 1-100 of the '497 patent are invalid as anticipated  
8 and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent examiner during  
9 the prosecution of the '497 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent Nos. 5,630,103;  
10 5,615,384; 6,018,704; 4,821,210; and 6,407,747; and the International Patent Application WO  
11 00/25267 to Poston et al. ("Poston"), published on May 4, 2000. Had the patent examiner known  
12 or been made aware of these prior art references and others, the claims would not have been  
13 allowed and the '497 patent would not have issued.

14 143. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '497 patent is necessary and appropriate in  
15 order to resolve this controversy.

16 **TWENTIETH COUNT**

17 **(Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the '061 Patent)**

18 **(Against Defendant IVF)**

19 144. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 143 are incorporated by reference  
20 as if fully set herein.

21 145. IVF is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '061 patent. Upon information  
22 and belief, IVF is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interest in and under the '061  
23 patent.

24 146. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, acting on behalf of and as the  
25 agent for IVF, have accused Xilinx of infringing the '061 patent through its manufacture, sale,  
26 use, and/or importation of certain integrated circuits that allegedly practice methods for  
27 controlling power consumption in a computer processor, including Xilinx's FPGA products, and  
28 have asserted that Xilinx must take a license to the '061 patent to lawfully continue the

1 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of such integrated circuits.

2 147. Xilinx has informed Defendants that Xilinx contends it has the right to engage in the  
3 manufacture, sale, use, and/or importation of these integrated circuits without a license to the '061  
4 patent.

5 148. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
6 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the non-infringement of  
7 the '061 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and  
8 Defendants within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

9 149. Upon information and belief, Xilinx has not directly or indirectly infringed any valid  
10 and enforceable claim of the '061 patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents  
11 because none of its integrated circuits, including Xilinx's FPGA products, practice any valid  
12 claim of the '061 patent.

13 150. A judicial declaration of non-infringement of the '061 patent is necessary and  
14 appropriate in order to resolve this controversy.

15 **TWENTY-FIRST COUNT**

16 **(Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '061 Patent)**

17 **(Against Defendant IVF)**

18 151. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 150 are incorporated by reference  
19 as if fully set herein.

20 152. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Defendants have, at a minimum, created  
21 a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to the invalidity of the '061  
22 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Defendants  
23 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

24 153. Upon information and belief, the '061 patent is invalid because of its failure to  
25 comply with one or more of the requirements of the patent laws of the United States, including,  
26 without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112.

27 154. At a minimum, all remaining claims of the '061 patent are invalid as anticipated  
28 and/or obvious over multiple prior art references that were not before the patent examiner during

1 the prosecution of the '061 patent, including but not limited to U.S. Patent Nos. 5,727,193 and  
2 5,761,517. Had the patent examiner known or been made aware of these prior art references and  
3 others, the claims would not have been allowed and the '061 patent would not have issued.

4 155. A judicial declaration of invalidity of the '061 patent is necessary and appropriate in  
5 order to resolve this controversy.

6 **TWENTY-SECOND COUNT**

7 **(California Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et. seq.*)**

8 **(Against Defendants IV and IV Management)**

9 156. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 155 are incorporated by reference  
10 as if fully set herein.

11 157. In an effort to coerce Xilinx into making additional investments in Fund I and Fund  
12 II, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management represented to Xilinx that they own, have the right  
13 to license, and the right to enforce the Asserted Patents. Specifically, the following are among the  
14 misrepresentations made by or on behalf of Intellectual Ventures and IV Management:

15 158. In email correspondence and telephone discussions with Xilinx, Intellectual  
16 Ventures' and IV Management's representatives, including Mr. Chernesky and Mr. Wilson,  
17 referred to the Asserted Patents as "IV's patents." For example, on February 16, 2011, in an  
18 email to Mr. Hover-Smoot, Mr. Chernesky reminded Mr. Hover-Smoot that IV sent Xilinx the  
19 "list of patents IV had acquired that we believe Xilinx should re-consider electing into." In that  
20 same email, Mr. Chernesky also referred to the Asserted Patents as "IV patents."

21 159. In or about December 2010, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management's  
22 representatives provided Xilinx's General Counsel Scott Hover-Smoot with claim charts that  
23 were identified as having been prepared by Intellectual Ventures and/or IV Management, and that  
24 purport to map claim terms of the Asserted Patents on Xilinx's Accused Products.

25 160. Between December 2010 and February 2011, Mr. Chernesky, on behalf of  
26 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, communicated with Mr. Hover-Smoot and Mr. Justin  
27 Liu, Xilinx's IP Counsel, via email, telephone and at in-person meetings, to discuss Xilinx's  
28 further investment into the Funds. By virtue of engaging in licensing negotiations with Xilinx,

1 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management implied they had the right to license and enforce the  
2 Asserted Patents.

3 161. At a meeting on or about February 14, 2011, representatives from Intellectual  
4 Ventures and IV Management's representatives, including Mr. Chernesky, demanded Xilinx pay  
5 millions of dollars to license several portfolios of patents including the portfolios containing the  
6 Asserted Patents.

7 162. At no time did Mr. Chernesky or any representative from Intellectual Ventures and  
8 IV Management inform Xilinx that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management did not own the  
9 patents-in-suit or possess the right to bring a suit for infringement. It was only during the course  
10 of this litigation and in an effort to avoid the jurisdiction of this Court that Intellectual Ventures  
11 and IV Management have taken a contrary position. *See Chernesky Decl. in Support of Defs'*  
12 *Reply Brief, ¶ 5, filed July 20, 2011, ECF No. 81-1 (filed under seal).*

13 163. Upon information and belief, at the time Intellectual Ventures and IV Management  
14 made the above misrepresentations, they were aware that they did not own, have the right to  
15 license, or have the right to enforce the Asserted Patents.

16 164. Upon information and belief, at the time these representations were made,  
17 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management knew or reasonably should have known that they were  
18 false, but either actively concealed and suppressed the truth from Xilinx or disregarded their  
19 falsity.

20 165. Intellectual Ventures and IV Management made these representations with the intent  
21 to deceive Xilinx and induce Xilinx into making further investments in the Funds for the benefit  
22 of Intellectual Ventures and IV Management. Xilinx justifiably relied on Intellectual Ventures  
23 and IV Management's representations.

24 166. Xilinx reasonably relied upon these representations and, as a result of Intellectual  
25 Ventures and IV Management's fraudulent representations, active concealment and suppression  
26 of the truth, Xilinx has been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

27 167. California Business and Professions Code Section 17200 prohibits acts, which  
28 constitute "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practice[s]." The above-described actions of

1 Defendants IV and IV Management constitute unfair business acts or practices within the  
2 meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

3 168. Defendants IV and IV Management should be ordered to account for all monies  
4 received from such unfair activities, and disgorge any ill-gotten gains incurred as a result of its  
5 unfair business practices. Defendants IV and IV Management should also be permanently  
6 enjoined from continuing their violations of California Business and Professions Code section  
7 17200.

8 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 WHEREFORE, Xilinx requests that the Court enter judgment in its favor and against,  
10 Intellectual Ventures LLC, Intellectual Ventures Management LLC, Detelle Relay KG, LLC,  
11 Roldan Block NY, LLC, Latrosse Technologies, LLC, TR Technologies Foundation LLC, Taichi  
12 Holdings, LLC, Noregin Assets N.V., LLC, Intellectual Venture Funding LLC, and requests the  
13 following relief:

14 (A) An adjudication that the '251, '736, '165, '331, '350, '497, and '061  
15 patents (collectively, the "Asserted Patents") are not infringed by Xilinx's  
16 importation, use, offer for sale, and/or sale in the United States of the  
17 Accused Products;

18 (B) An adjudication that the Asserted Patents are invalid;

19 (C) An adjudication that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management do not have  
20 the right to assert or bring an action to enforce the '251, '736, '165, '331,  
21 '350, '497, and '061 patents;

22 (D) An order requiring Intellectual Ventures and IV Management to account  
23 for all monies received from its activities enforcing the Asserted Patents in  
24 violation of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200;

25 (E) An order requiring Intellectual Ventures and IV Management to disgorge  
26 any ill-gotten gains incurred as a result of its activities enforcing the  
27 Asserted Patents in violation of California Business and Professions Code  
28 Section 17200;

1 (F) A permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents,  
2 servants, employees, attorneys, or affiliates, from initiating infringement  
3 litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or  
4 charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims  
5 of the Asserted Patents.

6 (G) An adjudication in favor of Xilinx on each of Xilinx's claims;

7 (H) An adjudication that this is an exceptional case, and an award of Xilinx's  
8 costs and attorneys' fees by Defendants pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285 or  
9 otherwise; and

10 (I) Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

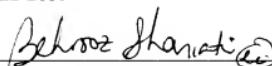
11 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

12 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) and Northern District of California  
13 Local Rule 3-6(a), Plaintiff respectfully requests a jury trial on all issues triable thereby.

15 Date: September 2, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

16 JONES DAY

18 By: 

Behrooz Shariati

19 Attorneys for Xilinx, Inc.

25 SVI-96622v8

#### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. In this action, Xilinx seeks a declaration that certain products made, used, sold, or imported by Xilinx ("the Accused Products") do not infringe several patents asserted by Defendants against Xilinx ("the Asserted Patents"). Xilinx also seeks a declaration of invalidity and unenforceability of the Asserted Patents, a declaration that certain of the defendants who have accused Xilinx of infringing the Asserted Patents do not have standing to assert these patents against Xilinx, and an injunction permanently enjoining those defendants from asserting the patents in violation of California Business and Professions Act §§ 17200 *et seq.*

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This action arises under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 *et seq.*, under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338, 1367, 2201, and 2202.

3. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants by virtue of their sufficient minimum contacts with this forum as a result of the business they conduct within the State of California and within the Northern District of California.

4. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1400(b).

## INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

5. For purposes of intradistrict assignment pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-5(b), this Intellectual Property Action is to be assigned on a district-wide basis.

## THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

6. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (the "USPTO") issued United States Patent No. 5,524,251 ("the '251 patent"), entitled "Microcomputer having ALU Performing Min and Max Operations," on June 4, 1996. On June 3, 2011, the USPTO granted *ex parte* reexamination of all claims of the '251 patent on the basis that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to those claims in light of prior art that was not previously before the USPTO. On August 18, 2011, the USPTO issued an Office Action rejecting all 11 claims.

7. The USPTO issued United States Patent No. 5,751,736 ("the '736 patent"), entitled "Testable Electronic System," on May 12, 1998. On May 27, 2011, the USPTO granted *ex parte*

reexamination of all claims of the '736 patent on the basis that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to those claims in light of prior art that was not previously before the USPTO.

8. The USPTO issued United States Patent No. 5,887,165 ("the '165 patent"), entitled "Dynamically Reconfigurable Hardware System for Real-time Control of Processes," on March 23, 1999. On May 12, 2011, the USPTO granted *ex parte* reexamination of claims 1-11 of the '165 patent on the basis that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to those claims in light of prior art that was not previously before the USPTO.

9. The USPTO issued United States Patent No. 6,321,331 ("the '331 patent"), entitled "Real Time Debugger Interface for Embedded Systems," on November 20, 2001. On April 8, 2011, the USPTO granted *ex parte* reexamination of claims 1-5, 11-15, and 19-22 (of 22 total claims) of the '331 patent on the basis that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to those claims in light of prior art that was not previously before the USPTO. On July 29, 2011, the USPTO issued an Office Action rejecting all the claims subject to the reexamination.

10. The USPTO issued United States Patent No. 6,747,350 ("the '350 patent"), entitled "Flip Chip Package Structure," on June 8, 2004. On April 22, 2011, the USPTO granted *inter partes* reexamination of all claims of the '350 patent on the basis that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to those claims in light of prior art that was not previously before the USPTO, and issued an Office Action rejecting the claims.

11. The USPTO issued United States Patent No. 6,768,497 ("the '497 patent"), entitled "Elastic Presentation Space," on July 27, 2004.

12. The USPTO issued United States Patent No. 7,100,061 ("the '061 patent"), entitled "Adaptive Power Control," on August 29, 2006. An *inter partes* reexamination certificate was issued on August 4, 2009.

## THE PARTIES

**Plaintiff**

13. Xilinx is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 2100 Logic Drive, San Jose, California 95124. Xilinx is engaged in the business of designing, developing,

1 and marketing complete programmable logic solutions, including advanced integrated circuits,  
2 software design tools, predefined system functions delivered as intellectual property cores, design  
3 services, customer training, field engineering, and customer support.

4 **Defendants**

5 14. Upon information and belief, Defendants Intellectual Ventures, LLC ("Intellectual  
6 Ventures") and Intellectual Ventures Management, LLC ("IV Management") are Washington  
7 limited liability companies each with their principal place of business at 3150 139th Avenue SE.  
8 Building 4, Bellevue, Washington 98005.

9 15. Upon information and belief, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management maintain  
10 offices and employees within this District.

11 16. Upon information and belief, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management are in the  
12 business of acquiring, licensing and/or enforcing patents and patent portfolios.

13 17. Upon information and belief, Defendant Detelle Relay KG, LLC ("Detelle") is a  
14 Delaware limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 2711 Centerville Road,  
15 Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. Detelle is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the  
16 '251 patent.

17 18. Upon information and belief, Defendant Roldan Block NY, LLC ("Roldan") is a  
18 Delaware limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 160 Greentree Drive, Suite  
19 101, Dover, Delaware 19904. Roldan is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '736  
20 patent.

21 19. Upon information and belief, Defendant Latrosse Technologies, LLC ("Latrosse") is  
22 a Delaware limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 2711 Centerville Road,  
23 Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. Latrosse is the assignee of record with the USPTO of  
24 the '165 patent.

25 20. Upon information and belief, Defendant TR Technologies Foundation LLC (TRTF)  
26 is a Delaware limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 2711 Centerville  
27 Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. TRTF is the assignee of record with the USPTO  
28 of the '331 patent.

1       21. Upon information and belief, Defendant Taichi Holdings, LLC ("Taichi") is a  
2 Delaware limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 2711 Centerville Road,  
3 Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. Taichi is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the  
4 '350 patent.

5       22. Upon information and belief, Defendant Noregin Assets N.V., LLC ("Noregin") is a  
6 Delaware limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 160 Greentree Drive, Suite  
7 101, Dover, Delaware 19904. Noregin is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '497  
8 patent.

9       23. Upon information and belief, Defendant Intellectual Venture Funding ("IVF") is a  
10 Nevada limited liability company with a Registered Agent located at 2215-b Renaissance Drive,  
11 Las Vegas, NV 89119. IVF is the assignee of record with the USPTO of the '061 patent. IVF is  
12 a known affiliate of Defendants Intellectual Ventures and Intellectual Ventures Management.

13       24. Upon information and belief Defendants Detelle, Roldan, Latrosse, TRTF, Taichi,  
14 Noregin, and IVF are each acting as holding companies for the respective Asserted Patents and  
15 their activities relating to those patents are being directed by Defendants Intellectual Ventures and  
16 IV Management. Defendants Detelle, Roldan, Latrosse, TRTF, Taichi, Noregin, IVF are  
17 collectively referred to throughout this Complaint as the "Holding Companies."

18 **Defendants' Activities in California**

19       25. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management were founded in 1999 and  
20 2000, respectively, by Nathan Myhrvold, Edward Jung, Peter Detkin and Greg Gorder.  
21 Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management have the same directors and management  
22 and otherwise appear to operate as a single entity.

23       26. In a recent complaint filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission, IV  
24 Management stated that it "oversees the entire family of companies known in the industry . . . as  
25 'Intellectual Ventures.'" Certain Dynamic Random Access Memory and NAND Flash Memory  
26 Devices and Products Containing Same, Inv. No. 337-TA- \_\_, USITC Docket No. 2829 (July 12,  
27 2011), ¶ 7.

28       27. Together Intellectual Ventures and IV Management make up what has been called

1 one of the world's largest patent holding companies. Intellectual Ventures and IV Management  
2 claim to own rights to more than 30,000 patents and patent applications, which they acquire,  
3 group into portfolios, and market to investors through their private IP funds ("IP Funds").

4 28. Intellectual Ventures and/or IV Management maintain an office and employees  
5 within this District. Upon information and belief, Mr. Joe Chernesky, a Vice President and  
6 General Manager of Intellectual Ventures and IV Management's Hardware Intellectual Property  
7 group, and Mr. Mark Wilson, a Licensing Executive, both work at Intellectual Ventures and IV  
8 Management's Silicon Valley office.

9 29. In 2004, Xilinx was approached by Intellectual Ventures and IV Management about  
10 becoming an investor in one of their IP Funds, Intellectual Ventures Fund I ("Fund I"). During  
11 the course of the negotiations, representatives from Intellectual Ventures and IV Management,  
12 including Peter Detkin and/or Gregory Gorder, communicated with Xilinx by email and  
13 telephone, and attended in-person meetings with Xilinx in California.

14 30. In 2005, following extensive negotiations, Xilinx and various companies related to  
15 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management executed several agreements pursuant to which Xilinx  
16 became a limited partner of Fund I. Xilinx's representatives executed the agreements in San Jose,  
17 California on behalf of Xilinx.

18 31. In 2008, after several months of negotiations again initiated by representatives from  
19 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, Xilinx became a non-managing member of Intellectual  
20 Ventures Fund II ("Fund II").

21 32. Also in 2008, Defendants Intellectual Ventures and/or IV Management, and their  
22 affiliate Fund I, issued acquisition notices informing Xilinx that Fund I acquired an interest in the  
23 '251, and '331 patents.

24 33. In 2009, Defendants Intellectual Ventures and/or IV Management, and their affiliate  
25 Fund II, issued an acquisition notice informing Xilinx that Fund II acquired an interest in the '497  
26 and '736 patents.

27 34. In 2010, Defendants Intellectual Ventures and/or IV Management, and their affiliate  
28 Fund II, issued acquisition notices informing Xilinx that Fund II acquired an interest in the '061,

1        '165, '350 patents.

2        35. In or about the summer of 2010, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management  
3 contacted Xilinx to request Xilinx make additional investments in the Funds and take licenses to  
4 certain patent portfolios belonging to the Funds which together contained over 500 patents.  
5 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management refused to consider granting Xilinx licenses to  
6 individual patents, and Xilinx declined to pay for licenses to the portfolios.

7        36. In December 2010, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management again began to  
8 pressure Xilinx into making additional investments in Fund I and Fund II. As part of its  
9 campaign, representatives from Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, including Mr.  
10 Chernesky, sent Xilinx emails and met with Xilinx in person at Xilinx's headquarters in San Jose  
11 and at Xilinx's counsel's offices in Palo Alto.

12        37. In an email dated December 7, 2010, Mr. Chernesky identified 16 patents (including  
13 the Asserted Patents) that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management claim are infringed by  
14 certain Xilinx products. Shortly thereafter, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management provided  
15 Xilinx with claim charts that are identified as having been prepared by Intellectual Ventures  
16 and/or IV Management, and that purport to map Xilinx's Accused Products with claim terms of  
17 some of the Asserted Patents, including the '251, '736, '165, '331, '350, and '497 patents. The  
18 cover sheet for each of the claim charts prominently displayed Intellectual Ventures and/or  
19 Intellectual Ventures Management's logo and indicated that the claim charts were prepared by  
20 Intellectual Ventures and/or IV Management and contained confidential information belonging to  
21 Intellectual Ventures and IV Management.

22        38. None of the claim charts indicate the charted patent was owned or was being  
23 asserted by any other party, including any of the Holding Companies. On information and belief,  
24 the claim charts were prepared by Intellectual Ventures and IV Management and provided to  
25 Xilinx on behalf of the Holding Companies. On information and belief, by accusing Xilinx of  
26 infringing the Asserted Patents, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management were acting as agents  
27 of the Holding Companies, or were otherwise acting on behalf of the Holding Companies as the  
28 owners of the Asserted Patents.

## FIRST COUNT

**(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '251 Patent)**

## (Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)

39. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 38 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

40. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives, have accused Xilinx of infringing the '251 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license to the '251 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts to enforce the '251 patent, Defendants now claim IV Management and Intellectual Ventures do not now have, nor have they ever had, any rights to assert or enforce the '251 patent.

41. Under all the circumstances in this dispute, Intellectual Ventures and IV Management have, at a minimum, created a substantial, immediate, and real controversy between the parties as to whether Intellectual Ventures and IV Management has standing to enforce the '251 patent. A valid and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Xilinx and Intellectual Ventures and IV Management within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

42. A judicial declaration that Intellectual Ventures and IV Management lack standing to enforce the '251 patent is necessary and appropriate in order to resolve this controversy. Xilinx is also entitled to an injunction enjoining Intellectual Ventures and IV Management from initiating infringement litigation and from threatening Xilinx with infringement litigation or charging them either verbally or in writing with infringement of any claims of the '251 patent.

## SECOND COUNT

**(Declaratory Judgment of Lack of Standing to Enforce the '736 Patent)**

**(Against Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management)**

43. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 42 are incorporated by reference as if fully set herein.

44. Defendants Intellectual Ventures and IV Management, through their representatives, have accused Xilinx of infringing the '736 patent and have pressured Xilinx into taking a license to the '736 patent. Despite Intellectual Ventures' and IV Management's accusations and attempts